

## **ISSUES OF TRANSLATING SCIENTIFIC TERMS FROM ENGLISH INTO UZBEK**

Tursunova Saodatxon Bakhtiyor qizi

2nd-year Master's Student, Department of Foreign Languages

Jizzakh State Pedagogical University

**Abstract.** One of the most challenging issues in translation is rendering expressions and scientific terms from one language into another while accurately conveying their meaning and denotative aspects. It is essential not only to transfer their lexical meaning but also to preserve their denotative and connotative meanings. This article examines the problems encountered in translating certain expressions and scientific terms from English into Uzbek. As highlighted in the study, there are no fixed or universal methods for working with expressions in translation, and selecting the most appropriate translation strategy largely depends on the translator's competence and professional skills.

**Keywords:** proverb, translation, meaning, transformation, equivalent, problem, negative and positive connotations, expressions, metaphor, similes, literal and figurative meaning.

Axborot ta'limi tarjimasini kengaytirishni talab qiladigan ushbu tezkor dunyoda muhim vazifa hisoblanadi; chunki yaxshi tarjimon xabarni osongina va hech qanday o'zgarishsiz etkazishi mumkin. Shu tarzda nafaqat yaxshi tarjimonlarni tayyorlash, balki yaxshi tarjimani tayyorlash ham muqarrar. Ushbu maqola ushbu sohadagi avvalgi tadqiqotlar natijalari bo'lgan idioma tarjimasi strategiyasiga qaratilgan. Bugungi kunda tilshunoslikda "Oddiy nutq" atamasi turlicha talqin qilinmoqda. Masalan, rus tilshunosligida bu atama "Tasir" deb ataladi. Shu tarzda, u adabiy bo'lmagan leksik frazeologik qatlamning uchta komponenti sifatida tushuniladi. Ushbu tarkibiy qismlarga shaharning oddiy

nutqi bilan bog'liq lahjalar, jargonlar va so'zlar kiradi. Ammo, qo'pol adabiy nutq me'yorlaridan chetga chiqadigan past xarakterli haqiqatni ifodalash xususiyatiga ega bo'lgan oddiy nutq atamasi. Shahar va qishloq lahjalari shu paytgacha keng o'rganilmagan. Biz bilamizki, shahar va qishloq lahjalari bir biridan farq qiladi.

Shubhasiz, biz norasmiy nutq paytida oddiy nutqdan foydalanamiz yoki suhbat paytida suhbatlar va iboralar muhim rol o'ynaydi. Kundalik hayotimizda biz turli vaziyatlarni ifodalash uchun tegishli iboralardan foydalanamiz. Oddiy nutq bilan bog'liq iboralarda rasmiyatchilikning rangi emas, balki rangning tabiiyligi va soddaligi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bunday iboralar suhbatimizni obrazli, jonli, ta'sirchan va hamma uchun tushunarli qilishga yordam beradi.

Misol: "A drop in the ocean" - "Dengizdan tomchi";

"Burn the midnight oil" - "Tunni tongga ulamoq";

"To be dressed to kill" - "Did bilan yarashtirib kiyinmoq",

"Big shot" - "Katta mavqega ega bo'lmoq" and so on

Iboralar odamlar o'rtasida baxt, ishonch, aldash, sabrsizlik, muvaffaqiyatsizlik, asabiylashish va boshqa munosabatlar kabi turli xil munosabatlarga ega. Ushbu turdagi iboralar inson sharoitlarini tavsiflashda juda foydali.

Masalan, ushbu turdagi vaziyatlarni tavsiflash uchun quyidagi iboralardan foydalanish mumkin.

Happiness-Being extremely happy:

1)"Full of the joys of spring" - "Juda xursand, juda baxtli."

2)"Thrilled to bits" - "Juda xursand bo'lish."

3)"Feel on top of the world" - "Juda xursand bo'lish."

4)"Floating/walking on air" - "Juda xursand bo'lish."

5)"Over the moon" - "Juda xursand bo'lish."

Confidence:

1)"Count on" - "Ishonmoq, suyanmoq."

Deception:

1)"To break the news" - "Sirni sotmoq."

Impatience:

1)"Can't stand someone or something" - "Chidab turolmaslik."

Failure:

1)"To blow it" - "Imkoniyatni qo'ldan boy bermoq."

Nervousness:

1)"Blow one's top" - "Tepa sochi tikka bo'lmoq."

Idiomalar qahramonlarning xatti-harakatlarini tasvirlash uchun yozuvchilarning kitoblarida keng qo'llaniladi. Masalan, eng buyuk o'zbek yozuvchilaridan biri Said Ahmad tomonidan yozilgan " Ufq " trilogiyasini olaylik. Ushbu trilogiyada Said Ahmad A'zamjon deb nomlangan bosh qahramonlardan birining holatini tasvirlash uchun "voz kechish" iborasini ishlatgan.

A'zamjon qo'lini yuvib qo'ltiqqa urgandi. U hozir alam otashida yonardi. O'zini qishloqda tug'ilib o'sgan qishlog'idan quvilgan hisoblardi. U ikkinchi Jahon urushidan uyga qaytib keyin A'zamjon qiyinchiliklarga ko'rsatdi, shunday qilib, bu holda, yozuvchi, bu iborani ishlatiladi. Bundan tashqari, u bu iborani ishlatgan "to be disappointed" - "Taruvi qo'ltig'idan tushmoq" eri A'zamjon bilan janjallashgandan keyin qishloqdagi barcha qizlar orasida eng jozibali va chiroyli qiz bo'lgan Dildorning ahvolini tasvirladi.

Dildor yana ko'chaga yugurdi. Guzarga chiqdi, samovarda ham yo'q.

Tanish - bilishlardan soʻradi, koʻrdim degan odam boʻlmadi. Birdan Dildorning yuragini vahm bosdi. "Ketgan, albatta, ketgan. Yo frontga, yo choʻlga..." Uning tarvuzi qoʻltigʻidan tushdi. Yuragi siqilib yoʻl chetida oʻtirgancha qoldi.

Ingliz tilida biz ushbu iboralarni "to give up", "to be disappointed" "Qoʻlini yuvib qoʻltiqqa urmoq", "Tarvuzi qoʻltigʻidan tushmoq." ning ekvivalenti sifatida ishlatamiz.

Iboralarni guruhlariga ajratish orqali ham oʻrganish mumkin.

Tuzilmalar jihatidan iboralar quyidagicha tasniflanadi.

1. Qiyosiy ifodalar like va as bilan tuzilgan iboralardir.

Masalan:

- 1)"As easy as pie" - "Xamirdan qil sugʻurganday";
- 2)"To eat like a bird" - "Juda kam ovqatlanish";
- 3)"Sick as a dog" - "Juda qattiq kasal boʻlmoq";
- 4)"Sleep like a baby" - "Juda yaxshi uxlamok";
- 5)"To work like a dog" - "Juda qattiq ishlamoq".

"Not" - "e mas" rad etish soʻzi bilan tuzilgan iboralar.

- 1)"(To) not have a clue" – "Yechimini topolmaslik"
- 2)"(To) not Sleep a wink" - "Mijja qoqmaslik"
- 3)"Leave no stone unturned" – "Bor imkoniyatini ishga solib harakat qilmoq"
- 4)"Do not judge a book its cover" – "Tashqi koʻrinishga qarab baho bermang"

Bundan tashqari, iboralarda sinonim va antonimlar ham mavjud. Misol uchun, sinonimlarni olaylik.

Hech qanday qiyinchiliksiz, oson:

1) "At all costs" - "Hech qanday qiyinchiliklarsiz."

His dream is to become a great lawyer at all costs.

2) "At any costs" - "Hech qanday qiyinchiliklarsiz."

They were determined to win the game at any cost.

3) "As easy as pie" - "Juda oson."

Internetda chiroyli tasvirlarni qidirish bugungi kunda pie kabi oson.

Juda qimmat:

1) "A rip-off" - "Juda qimmat."

&60 for a cup of coffee is a complete rip-off.

2) "Cost an arm and a leg" - "Juda qimmat."

The movie is interesting, but the tickets cost an arm and a leg.

Deliberately not to go to a class when you should be there:

1) "To cut class" - "Ataydan darsga kelmaslik."

This is the second time this week Juliana has cut class.

2) "To play hooky" - "Ataydan darsga kelmaslik."

If you play hooky again, the teacher will be very angry.

3) "To ditch class" - "Ataydan darsga kelmaslik."

Agar siz har doim darsdan voz kechsangiz, o'qishda bilim to'play olmaydiz. Quyida bir qator iboralarni misol sifatida keltirish mumkin.

1) "Against the clock" - "Vaqtidan oldin"

2) "A mile a minute" - "Juda tez"

3) "A bad egg" - "Ishonchsiz odam"

4) "To be under the weather" - "O'zini yaxshi his qilmaslik"

5) "Be bummed out" - "Judayam xafa bo'lmoq"

6) "Chicken out" - "Juda qo'rqmoq"

7) "To catch someone red-handed" - "Biron kishini biron ishda ayblab qo'lga"

olmoq"

8)"Down in the dumps" - "Juda xafa his qilmoq"

9)"Get the picture" - "Tushunmoq"

10)"Head over heels in love" - "Jinnilarcha sevmog".

Xulosa qilib aytishimiz mumkinki, inson tili real dunyoning ma'lum bir sohasini nafaqat yagona so'z yoki so'z ma'nolari bilan, balki umuman tilning butun tizimi bilan, uning turli darajalarining o'zaro ta'sirini aks ettiradi va ifodalaydi. Hozirgi kunda har qanday tilni idiomatik ishlatmasdan qiymatga to'la deb hisoblash mumkin emas, chunki frazeologik birliklardan foydalanish ma'lum bir til rivojlanishining birinchi belgisidir. Idiomatik jumlar so'z boyligini boyitadi, shuningdek ularni to'g'ri egallash ma'ruzachi tilni ona tilida so'zlashuvchi darajasida bilishini bildiradi.

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